

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1856.

Shilly-Shallying Archie used up.—We understand, that Hon. JOSHUA F. BELL, of Danville, and Hon. ARCHIE DIXON, of a political conversational discussion, in the office of the Galt House, in Louisville, on the 4th instant, in which Mr. Dixon received a castigation under which he will be very restive for some time. They were both in attendance upon the Whig Convention which met in Louisville, on the 3d instant. Mr. BELL is for Mr. FILLMORE, and Mr. DIXON, is understood to be, at this particular time, for BUCHANAN. Meeting Mr. BELL at the Galt House, Mr. DIXON, pluming himself upon his superior (?) talents, high position, as ex-United States Senator, etc., with more than his ordinary pertinacity pushed the discussion upon him.—Mr. BELL evidently wanted to avoid the discussion, thus sought by one claiming to be of his own political sect. But the venerable ex-Senator, full of talk and vanity, crowded him to the wall, until he had to make up his mind to fight. He then led into the exposed ribs and vulnerable head of Mr. DIXON with a spirit, an energy, and an eloquence, that first shook, then wounded, then prostrated the Buchanan Whig (?) so palpably and completely, that his own friends had to move an adjournment, *sine die*. The discussion continued for some three-quarters of an hour, to the delight of about fifty auditors, who had collected around the debaters. BELL is a match for any man, on the stump, or in conversation. But the advantage he had in having his cause just, aided in overwhelming his antagonist, much to the mortification of his adherents and the *Sag-Nichts* present. Our informant says, that BELL received DIXON's propositions with such coolness, and met them with such a torrent of eloquence—so forcible, so pointed, and so sarcastic, that DIXON stammered, and floundered, and fumbled, like a luckless school-boy, who does not know his lesson, before the school teacher. But, it is not astonishing. A man who calls himself a Whig, and attempts to justify his course in voting for BUCHANAN against FILLMORE, must first learn to row up stream and travel down.—

"There is no armor, who hath his quarrel just."—But the most powerful intellect, gifted with the richest eloquence, cannot convert a Buchanan vote into a Whig vote.

Infamously False.—The Southern anti-American semi-Papal Sag-Nicht papers are publishing a letter signed by some one calling himself S. A. SMITH, which is a lame attempt to free the anti-American Democracy from the deep black stain of Abolitionism. In the course of his letter, which is a tissue of the vilest misrepresentations and bald assertions,—the writer alludes to FILLMORE and PIERCE's appointments, and says:

"The difference, therefore, in this respect, between the two Presidents, is this: that while General Pierce may have appointed some Freesoilers to office without a knowledge of the fact that they were such at the time, Mr. FILLMORE's appointees in the Northern States were all Freesoilers, and known to be such at the time of their appointment."

Now S. A. SMITH knew, when he penned the above, that he was deliberately stating that which was utterly and entirely false. He knew, that, before the election, Mr. PIERCE authorized the Washington Union to state, that, if he was elected, the Free-soil Democrats should be considered by him as part and parcel of the Democratic party, and should share equally of the patronage within the gift of the Executive. S. A. SMITH knew, that Mr. PIERCE had redeemed that pledge at least;—that he had appointed JOHN A. DIX, the greatest Free-soil leader of New York, as sub-Treasurer at New York;—that he had removed BRONSON, a national Democrat, because he refused to appoint Freesoilers to office, and appointed a red-mouth Abolitionist as his successor. S. A. SMITH knew, when he wrote his letter, that Mr. PIERCE had appointed CALIB COSHING, an original Abolitionist, and then and now, a Wilnot Proviso advocate; and Mr. McCLELLAND, another Abolitionist, to Cabinet offices;—he knew that Mr. PIERCE had appointed BENJAMIN F. HALLET U. S. Attorney for Massachusetts, and that that HALLET there is not and has not been a more bitter reviler of the South and her institutions in Massachusetts;—he knew, in short, that the Freesoilers and Abolitionists appointed by PIERCE can be counted by thousands;—that, in New York alone, —as was stated by R. H. STANTON, then Democratic member of Congress from the Mayville district, in this State,—over five hundred Abolitionists and Freesoilers had been appointed to office under Mr. Pierce's Administration.—And all these were appointed because they were Freesoilers.

—And yet, knowing all this, he has the unblushing effrontery—the bare-faced impudence, to write such a sentence as that we quote above!

Equally reckless and untrue are the statements in reference to Mr. FILLMORE's appointments. Mr. FILLMORE never did, and SMITH knows it, appoint to office a single individual suspected of Freesoilism. On the contrary, every man in office whom there were good grounds for suspecting of Freesoilism, was promptly removed.

His whole letter is infamously false. And to the intelligent mind, it carries its brazen falsity stamped on its every line and every word. The papers that are republishing it know its utter falsity; but to deceive those who can be imposed upon, by such reckless falsehoods, they assist in its circulation; and thus pander to the infamy that produced it; and participate and share in the infamy of the villainous falsehoods.

Tactics of the anti-Americans.—We would be much gratified, if we could induce some of the anti-American Sag-Nicht papers to discuss the principles of the American Party. We flatter ourselves, that the American papers would show more life and energy, and the people be edified and informed, and our party advanced, if they would "come, and let us reason together."—Frequently, we feel a repugnance to publishing our articles, when written, because we have to take up so much time and space defending our Party—not our principles,—from the foul slang, and bitter denunciations, and infamous falsehoods and misrepresentations of anti-American semi-Papal Sag-Nicht organs, which gratify and satisfy themselves with a brutal indulgence in their depraved appetites for venomous abuse and slander. We challenge discussion—the American Party courts and invites it. We thirst for a fair and honorable battle,—we pant for a battle of principles.

The Sag-Nicht and anti-American organs dabble with the compromises; get up agitation, and—cry "Slavery!" They pass the Kansas-Nebraska act; put the country into a ferment; and—cry "Slavery!" They elect as President, a noted Freesoiler and anti-Slavery man from New Hampshire, who removes conservative men from office in New York, and elsewhere, to give place to Freesoilers, and—cry "Slavery!" They foist a pony batchelor upon the party, from the Freesoil territory of Pennsylvania, himself tainted and stained with Abolitionism and redolent with the spirit of denunciation of JEFFERSON, MADISON and the Democratic party, and—cry "Slavery!" They look upon MILLARD FILLMORE,—the model President and tried patriot, turn up the whites of their eyes and the palms of their hands, and—cry, in piteous howls, "Slavery!" A life of virtue,—a character full of patriotic conduct,—tried and tempted through an embittered slavery struggle, and proved true and faithful,—is forgotten in their mad, "wild hunt after" the spoils of office. And, in their eagerness to clothe themselves with ornaments of official dignity, and fill their greedy pockets with the money from the treasury of the nation, they shut their eyes to the past sins and iniquities of their own cynical candidate; ignore all their former landmarks and principles, cry "Slavery!" and rush heedlessly into his support.—His past life of blue-light Federalism; his abolition resolutions; his abolition speeches; his squatter sovereignty and abolition votes, are sunk into a moloch, in their giant strides to the mountain all covered with spoils!

—Such base ingratitude to the South, and to the whole country,—participated in, and encouraged by leading men of the nation,—is enough to make the heart sick, and the mind turn in disgust from a contemplation of the reckless perfidy of a party held together by spoils.—By the cohesive power of public plunder, and actuated in their policy by hate and prejudice, rather than by honor and principle. We do not believe, that the voice of a free, a grateful and patriotic people will be stifled by such bad passions and unworthy motives.—FILLMORE's pure and able life will have its reward.

Virginia.—The anti-American papers for sometime have been ranting a great deal about Americanism being on the decline in Virginia; and proclaiming that the Electors were every where refusing to act.—We have information from the old Dominion, which flatly contradicts all such statements. Out of two hundred and twenty-five electors, but fifteen have declined serving; fourteen, only because of private or professional engagements, which prevented their energetic prosecution of the canvass; but asserting that they would do, in a private capacity, every thing possible to advance the success of FILLMORE and DONELSON.—One declined because he was not a member of the American Party.

The old line Clay Whigs hold a State convention in Richmond to-day. We believe that that body will recommend FILLMORE and DONELSON.—The proceedings of the primary meetings pointed unequivocally to such a conclusion. The number of voters classed under this head is not less than 10,000. To this add the unbroken front of 72,000 Americans, and our readers will see that Virginia is safe for the Union candidate—MILLARD FILLMORE—for the Presidency.

The Wheeling Intelligencer, which the anti-American papers say has left the American party and come out for BUCHANAN, never was an American paper. It is controlled by foreign and papal influence. It supported gizzard-foot-ebon-shin HENRY A. WISE, and denounced Americanism as lustily as the most violent foreign organ in the Union. It never was a HENRY CLAY Whig paper.

Foreign Insolence.—Here is what a German periodical, called "The Atlantis," published at Buffalo, New York, says of the American Union:

"The process of dissolution is already perceptible by many symptoms, and the worst, or rather, the best of the whole matter is this, that there is no way of arresting the threatening storm, and that, without offering any resistance to events, they must be left to fulfill themselves.

"Considering how the Union has been administered the last forty years, since the annexation of Louisiana; its dissolution would not demand a tear. All the hopes which humanity had placed upon the Union and its future have been destroyed by the pressure of slavery. Since the maxim of slavery is established, 'No Union without slavery,' the friend of humanity is obliged to lament the continuance of the Union."

If native citizens of the United States, residing in Buffalo, were to pitch the press and type of this foreign ingrate into the Niagara, and pack him off to Europe, they would do nothing more than a sacred duty. But, what a cry about it would be raised by the anti-American press, of the South especially! Still he deserves to be so treated.

Col. Benton's St. Louis Speech.—On the 21st of June, Col. THOMAS H. BENTON delivered a speech in St. Louis, in which he reviewed matters and things in general—at home and abroad. We have not space to spare to publish the entire speech. But we give below extracts from it, referring to the Cincinnati Convention, and the domestic policy of the Pierce Administration:

Citizens: I appear before you in an unexpected character—that of candidate for the governorship of the State of Missouri. It was a place which I had not sought, but which I felt bound to accept in the present condition of the country—its peace greatly endangered both at home and abroad, and the services of all good citizens required to aid in preventing the double calamity of civil and foreign war.

I went to Cincinnati to be near that Convention, the first one I ever approached. I went to see how things were done, and to assist a little at a safe nomination. I found a garrison of office-holders inside of the Convention, and a besieging army of the same gentry on the outside of it. Packed delegates were there, sent to betray the people. Straw delegates were there, coming from the States which could give no Democratic vote. Members of Congress were there, although forbidden by their duties from being at such a place. A cohort of office-holders were there, political snuff-boxes in the Federal system, incapable of voting for the smallest Federal office, yet sent there by the administration to impose a President upon the people. It was a scandalous collection, excluded by the constitution from being even electors of the President, and yet sent here to vote for the administration—and to vote upon the principle of the ox that knoweth his master's crib—upon the principle of the ass that knoweth the hand that feedeth him. Bullies were there from the custom-house and the Five Points in New York—All with the approbation of the administration; for the office-holders would not be there (absent from their duties and drawing their pay) without the consent of their employers. It was a scandalous collection. The members of Congress were in the double breach of their duties. They were neglecting their legislative duties, and doing what they had been interdicted from doing.

Thirty years ago the nomination of Presidential candidates was taken from Congress on account of the corruption which it engendered, and given to delegates, intending to be fresh from the people, and to obey their will, and the nomination removed from Washington to Baltimore, to rest out of the reach of President-making men. But these members followed to Baltimore, getting proxies from some delegate when they could get no appointment from the people; and to get rid of them—to get entirely beyond their reach—the Convention itself was removed from Baltimore to Cincinnati. Vain effort to escape them. They followed on to Cincinnati. They broke up Congress to get to this forbidden place. Surely, the new President will be very hard hearted if he does not remember them, when he comes to the distribution of office. From Washington city came a new corps, never before put upon such service—the office-holders in the city, clerks in the departments—heads of bureaux—men who have no vote in any federal election—political hybrids, unable to act a man's part in any election, but sent to Cincinnati, as a life guard to support the administration.

Such was the composition of nearly one half of the whole convention—custom-house officers, post-masters, salaried clerks, packed delegates, straw delegates, political ennuuchs, members of Congress, district attorneys, federal marshals. The place in which they met, and which had been provided by a packed administration committee, was worthy of the meeting. It was a sort of den, approached by a narrow passage, narrow passage, narrow passage, each door guarded by armed bullies, with orders to knock down any person that approached without a ticket from the committee, and a special order to be prepared with arms to repulse the Missouri delegation which came to vote for Buchanan—a repulse which they attempted, and got themselves knocked down and trampled under foot. This den had no windows by which people could look in or see, or the light of the sun enter—only a row of glass, like a steamboat skylight, thirty-five feet above the floor, was set in the wall, representing the "black hole" in Calcutta, and like that hole, had well-nigh become notorious for a similar catastrophe. The little panes of glass above were hung on pivots, and turned flat to let in air. A rain came on, drove into the den, and to exclude it, the panes were turned up. "Smothering! smothering!" was the cry in the den; and the glass had to be turned up again. Over this place was a small box for the admission of spectators, its approach barricaded and guarded, and entrance only obtained upon tickets from the same packed committee; and to whom they gave tickets was seen when the first votes were given for Buchanan—a man who was never in the den, and who was hissed—even Virginia! and the hissing only stopped by a threat to clear the galleries. Such is the pass to which the nomination of President is now brought.

The elder Mr. Adams was defeated by the Democratic party, then called Republican; the younger Mr. Adams was defeated by the same party; Mr. Van Buren was defeated by the Whigs. But each of these gentlemen had the consolation of having preserved the respect and confidence of his own party. Not so with Mr. Pierce. He is repudiated by those who had exalted him. After four years' trial, he is condemned and thrown away—the victim of his advisers. It is the most humiliating termination of a public career that ever was witnessed. His whole vote was some sixty—only five dozen out of near three hundred; and if from these are deducted the intrusive votes which ought not to be counted—those of the office holders, the packed delegates, the straw delegates, the members of Congress, and the complimentary votes which were begged for him to lessen the shame of the miserable defeat—if all these were deducted, as they ought to be, he would be left without a single vote—left to go out as he came in; with the unanimous consent of his party. What a fate for a man who came into office upon two, ten-seven States, with two-thirds of each house of Congress, and the united Democracy of the whole Union. After all, the result was due to the place where the Convention was held. If it had been in Baltimore, where the outside pressure would have been on the other side, the office holders would have carried the day.

Let it not be forgotten that the place given to this nomination—the place convenient to the solid men of the country; that cannot be relied upon to save future nominations. The old intrigues—the permanent professional President makers—will not be caught in such a place again. They will go where the farmers cannot come; and there is no safety except in the amendment of the constitution, and giving to the people a direct vote for President. Already it is reported, that they go next to Charleston, S. C. where no Western farmer can get at them. If you ask how can this be known now? I answer, very well. Each convention now appoints a committee of its own body, thirty-one in number, to sit from four years to four years, and manage everything. These committees do the cheating in the recess of the convention.

Such a full announcement of the most deplorable administration which our country has ever seen; and such is the fact. At home and abroad—in all its acts and policy, both foreign and domestic—flagrant misconduct has been the order of the day.—The field of its bad acts is too large to admit of a full survey, on an occasion like the present; I can only seize and present the most prominent, taking those which concern our home affairs first, the foreign afterwards; but first, I must show you I mean by the administration, for it by no means consists of all whose names compose it.

In the first place, then, I do not mean Mr. Pierce, I leave him out entirely. He is a kind man, tender-hearted, and will cry for anybody's sorrows; but he has neither head nor nerve, and he is as helpless in the hands of his managers as a babe in the arms of its nurse. I have to give a signal instance of this helplessness which concerns ourselves as well as myself, and which admits of no question, because I was party to it, and know what I say. Mr. Pierce sent for me soon after his inauguration, desiring me to call upon him the next evening at eight o'clock. I went according to the request. He told me he wished to speak to me about the Missouri appointments, and know if they could not be put off for awhile? I answered yes—that they were all four years' appointments, and to be out of themselves in the course of the spring and summer—that I despised the business of removing men who were doing their business well, and whose terms would soon expire, and had rather wait for the vacancy to come of itself. He replied that these were exactly his own sentiments, and it was readily agreed that the appointments should stand over until my return from Missouri, which would be in six weeks.

On this agreement, thus volunteered by himself, I left the city, and in two weeks was followed by a list of the appointments—and you know what kind of appointments they were—all were from my enemies, and to work in the election against me—a thing which they have faithfully done, and are still doing. Even the post office in my own town was so filled as to render it impossible for me to use it, and drove me to the resource of sending my correspondence through Adams & Co. This is what happened between the President and myself, and is one of the innumerable instances to prove his nullity in his own administration. I did not get angry with him for it. I knew he was sincere at the time, he spoke with me, and pitied his inability to keep his own word voluntarily given. I expressed no resentment because I knew they would not let him do as he wished; but self respect required me to avoid his house, and I have not been there since. Still, we meet handsomely when accident brings us together; sometimes meeting in evening rides, when the respective hats immediately rise high in the air; sometimes on foot, in an evening walk, when we rush to the salutation, and so pressingly that an observer might suppose it was a pair of old bosom friends—Damon and Pythias—just getting together again after a long and cruel separation.

In the next place, I do not mean Mr. Adams. He leaves himself out by permitting others to dominate in his department, and by publicly agreeing to what he privately condemns. I leave out also the Secretaries of the Treasury, of the Interior, of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, and only condemn them for remaining in a Cabinet in which they are without influence, and sharing the odium of measures of which they have no part in the paternity. This brings me to the Secretary at War and the Attorney General, who, with an outside force of determined nullifiers, are the whole administration. But little need be said of the Secretary at War. He is a martinet, puffed up with West, a sectarian, dogmatical and pragmatical, within his circle, but that circle is a narrow one, and he moves uncontrolled within it. He is an avowed secessionist.

Of the outside force of nullifiers still less remains to be said. They govern when they please, and always in the same style—by presenting a menacing front. Of all these the Attorney General is the master spirit. He is a man of talent, of learning, of industry—unscrupulous, double-sexed, double-gendered, and hermaphrodite in politics—with a hinge in his knee, which he often crooks, "that thrift may follow fawning." He governs by subterfuge; and to him is deferred the master's place in Mr. Pierce's Cabinet.

Now for the Cabinet, let me hear what Mr. Adams has to say. I set down Mr. Pierce for a doomed man, and for a man who will fall full destruction which was to fall upon him. I had known Mr. Cushing as an Abolitionist, voting against Arkansas because she was a slave State, and backing Slade, of Vermont, in the attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. I had known him as a Whig, attacking the Democracy and all their measures; and as a Tylerite, auctioneering offices for Tyler as long as he had an office to go to the hammer. I could have no faith in an administration so led, and foretold its calamitous end. From the moment it was seen who was to be in it, the Missouri road, now complete to the centre of the State, and advancing to the Western border. Yet this direct national route, though now one-third made, is rejected and repudiated for an outside route through Mexico, and a ship canal through foreign territory in the Spanish part of America.

6. Neglect of the Territorial governments is another of the offences of this administration. Political partisans and pot-house demagogues are sent out to fill their offices—men unfit, if they were disposed, but merely electioneers, engaged in the State and Federal elections, while the protection of the Federal Government is perfectly unknown, and violence, bloodshed and disorder overpread the land. Beasts, whose ascendancy over the savage mind charmed the Indians into infantile submission, was dismissed, because he would not electioneer, to make room for a pot-house demagogue, who could do nothing else. California, Oregon, New Mexico, are all the scenes of bloody outrage. Indian wars rage—private murder prevails—law is impotent—the Federal officers are of no account, and the citizens are driven to the necessity of providing for themselves. I need not mention Kansas, the condition of that blood-stained ground is sufficiently known to you, will speak of Utah, where the Federal Government is ignored and repudiated; its laws and authority set

at defiance. The term of the Mormon Governor, Brigham Young, expired three years ago. As he had thrown off the authority of the United States, it was determined to send him as a successful military graduate of West Point, and Captain Sturges was called from his pleasant quarters to go upon the enterprise. When Brigham heard of it, he made a speech to his people, in which he told them what President Pierce intended, and what he himself intended—one sending a new Governor, and the other intending to repulse the complement. It was in that speech that he said to his people, that he intended to remain in his place until the Lord should say to him, "Brigham, I don't want you to be Governor of Utah any longer."

The administration was afraid of him, and undertook to out-manoeuvre him, and that in the highest style of West Point tactics; they determined to smuggle Sturges in. For that purpose the military Governor was furnished with a battalion of soldiers, and directed to proceed to the Mormon kingdom, as if he were going to California, stop there to hibernates, and watching the chance, slip into the governorship some day when Brigham was out—something like a weasel that goes into another hole, when he finds the occupant gone.—When I heard of this scheme, I said to my acquaintances, and I can prove that I said it, (for I do not indulge in *ex post facto* predictions,) that the next time we should hear of this Gov. Sturges again, he would be on his tip-toes, marching to the tune of "Hey Bettie Martin, tip-toe fine!" and so it was; for before the hibernation was over he was on his march in good truth to California, to return thence to the United States. But there was something else which I did not foresee, which was, that this military governor carried off four dozen of the Mormon Betty Martins with him, to the infinite distress of the saints, profoundly chagrined to find themselves so encroached upon by the Gentiles. But it was the last encroachment of the kind.—No more of the United States military have been there since, and Brigham says he has promised the Lord that if they come again he will fix them so that they will let his Betty Martins alone. And that was the end of the attempt by this administration to give a Governor to Utah. Brigham holds on to the place, and Mr. Pierce stands with hands off, and the scandalous spectacle is seen of a man assuming to be Governor by the will of the Lord, repulsing the laws under foot, insulting the hands of the Federal Government, and no attempt made to reduce him to law and order. Such is the insurgent condition of the polygamist kingdom of the Latter Day Saints. All have heard of this polygamy—a state of things at which morality, decency, shame revolts; and I have been told how an institution so abhorrent to human nature is kept up, and that it is by virtue of the civil power vested in Brigham and his saints, still more than by his religious power, that there are enough to overturn the institution, if it was not that all civil power, as well as the religious jurisdiction, is in the hands of Mormon authorities; so that this administration is actually responsible to the moral sense of the civilized world for the present continuance of polygamy in the Territory of Utah.

Congress.—On the 7th instant, the Senate passed, over the veto of the President, three River Improvement bills, by a vote of 31 to 12; 28 to 10; and 28 to 8. The bill from the House to admit Kansas with the Topeka constitution, was referred to the committee on Territories.

The House was not engaged in any important business.

On the 8th, in the Senate, Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, to which was referred the House bill to admit Kansas as a State into the Union, reported back the bill with an amendment striking out the preamble and all after the enacting clause, and inserting the bill which passed the Senate Thursday, and asked its immediate consideration; which was agreed to.

After some discussion, the bill as amended passed: yeas 32; nays 13.

The bill provides for the appointment of five commissioners, to be selected from different sections of the Union, to represent fairly all political portions. They shall take a census of all legal voters in the Territory, and make a fair apportionment of delegates to be elected in each county, to assemble and make a Constitution and State Government. When the apportionment shall have been thus made, the commissioners are to remain in session every day, except Sunday, at places most convenient to the inhabitants of the Territory, to hear all complaints, examine witnesses, and correct all errors in the said list of voters, which shall be previously printed and circulated through the Territory, and posted in at least three of the most public places in each voting precinct in each county. So soon as all errors shall have been thus corrected in said lists, the commissioners are required to cause the lists of legal voters to be printed and copies furnished to each judge of election, to be put up at the places of voting, and circulated throughout every county in the Territory before the day of the election. No person shall be allowed to vote whose name does not appear in the list of voters. The election for delegates to take place on the day of the Presidential election, and the Convention to assemble on the first Monday in December to decide first:

Whether it be expedient for Kansas to come into the Union at that time, and if so decided, proceed to form a Constitution and State Government, which shall be Republican in form, and admitted on equal footing with the original States. The bill provides that no law shall be of force or enforced in the Territory infringing the liberty of speech or the liberty of the press, or the right of the people to bear arms, etc. Also, for the punishment of illegal voting, or fraud or violence at the election, and to use the military force for that purpose.

In its passage through the Senate the bill received two important amendments. The first of these, proposed by Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, was to strike out a clause which gave the right of suffrage to foreigners who had merely declared their intention to become citizens, but were not fully naturalized. This was adopted by vote of 32, nays 15. The second and more important amendment proposed by Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, was in these words:

"That no laws shall be made or have force or effect which shall require a test oath or oaths to support any act of Congress or other legislative act as a qualification for any civil office or profession, or to serve as a juror, or vote at an election, or which shall impose any tax upon or condition to exercise the right of suffrage by any qualified voter, or which shall restrain or prohibit the free discussion of any law, or subject of legislation in the Territory, or the free expression of opinion therein by the people of the Territory."

During the discussion to which the a-

mentendment gave rise, Mr. Cass characterized some of the laws passed by the Kansas Legislature as disgraceful to the age. The amendments strike at the root of squatter-sovereignty, and overthrow the doctrine that the people of the Territory are to control their own affairs independent of the supervision of Congress. The bills says in effect that certain laws passed by the Legislature are improper and unjust, and therefore are abrogated by Congress. The conclusion is irresistible—if Congress can thus interfere in relation to laws upon one subject, it can upon all, and it in fact, holds an annulling power over the acts of the Territorial Legislatures, which it may exercise whenever circumstances, as now, seem to require an assertion of the power. That the majority of the Senate, ruled as it is by the framers and supporters of the original Kansas-Nebraska bill, should have yielded thus much, is strong evidence of a desire to remove the causes that have made Kansas the field of sectional and fratricidal strife. The propositions of the bill as now framed are reasonable, wise and moderate, and we hope will be received as a final settlement of the existing troubles.

HON. J. F. BELL UPON THE STUMP.—The Danville Tribune of the 11th says: Our distinguished and popular fellow-citizen, Hon. J. F. BELL, addressed a large crowd at Stanford, on Monday last (Lincoln County Court day), upon the political questions of the day. Mr. B. defined his position clearly, expressing his objections to some of the principles of the American party, but declaring his decided preference for Millard Fillmore for the Presidency.—We hope Mr. Bell will favor the people of this country with a speech at an early day. He is an old-line Whig, and the fact that he remains inflexible in his devotion to that glorious old party, forbids the possibility of his ever giving his support to the slander of Henry Clay.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Kentucky, the Bank of Louisville, the Farmer's Bank, and the Northern Bank of Kentucky, have each declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. The Southern Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. and 3 per cent extra.

Business Cards.

MATRASSES.
SHELBYVILLE MATRASS FACTORY.—I am now manufacturing Shuck, Moss, Hair, Composition, and Spring MATRASSES, of every size. I will also renovate old MATRASSES, and make new ones. I have also a large stock of Sola Chairs, Bang, put up, and arrange every variety of Curtains, Blinds, and Window Shades; cut, make and put down Carpets, and attend to all the various branches of the Upholstery business. I am now permanently located in this place, and have become identified as a citizen. I therefore ask of the citizens here, and the surrounding country, a share of their patronage. All orders promptly attended to. \$27,000 pounds of Hacked Shucks wanted immediately at my store, opposite the Shelby News Office. J. C. DRAKE. 1836

JOHN C. PETRY.
MANUFACTURER of all kinds of Boots and Shoes, Shelbyville, Ky. 734

JOHN S. CHURCHILL.
Manufacturer of TIN and SHEET-IRON WARE, and dealer in STOVES of every variety, would respectfully inform the citizens of Shelbyville and the public generally, that he has permanently located in Shelbyville for the purpose of carrying on the above business, in all its various branches. By steady habits and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit and share a liberal portion of public patronage. Prompt attention to Job Work and Guttering. Shop on Main street, nearly opposite the News Office, and two doors east of the public square. March 5, 1856. 1836

T. E. C. BRINLY & CO.
CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS, Simpsonsville, Ky. keep constantly on hand, of their own manufacture exclusively, any quantity of SOD and STURGEON FLOWS. They warrant their Flows to perform well, and to last. They also have a large stock of Flows, left at the Drug and Hardware Store of Joseph Hall, Shelbyville, Ky., will be promptly attended to. T. E. C. BRINLY & CO. 6719

A. WAYNE.
Premium Carriage and Ruggy Manufacturer, SHELBYVILLE, KY. STILL continues the business, at the old stand of S. J. S. & A. Wayne, where he will manufacture Carriages and Buggies, of any and every variety, and the latest and most approved fashions, on short notice and reasonable terms. REPAIRING done in the best manner, on short notice. Shop East End of Shelbyville. Give me a call. Shelbyville, April 23, 1856. A. WAYNE. 18049

MARBLE MANUFACTORY.
SHELBYVILLE, KY. JAMES FALCONER, from Madison, Indiana, will keep on hand a full variety of Marble, of all colors, and in all styles. He has the latest and most approved styles, manufactured from the purest Italian and Vermont marbles. Also, T. O. M. F. V. S. both plain and ornamental, of every size and style. The marble is shipped directly from the quarries, and he will sell on Cash, as cheap as any other manufacturer in the West. All orders will be promptly attended to, and neatly executed. April 9, 1856. 1846

S. G. & G. E. ADAMS.
HOUSE, SIGN, AND FANCY PAINTERS, 1414. WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Shelbyville and Shelby county, that they are ready to execute, on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, all orders in their line of business. By industrious habits and prompt attention to business, they hope to gain an honest living. All orders can be left at T. C. McGrath's store, on Main street, Shelbyville, May 14, 1856. 00052

BUTCHERING.
CHARLES E. BLUMER, informs the citizens of Shelbyville and vicinity that he has resumed BUTCHERING, and will have on hand, every Tuesday and Friday morning, a full stock of Market Horses, Fresh and Corned Beef, MUTTON, &c. He hopes to merit a fair share of public custom. Settlements to be made once a week. Shelbyville, May 7, 1856. 18451

REMOVAL.
I HAVE removed from the White Corner to the store formerly occupied by J. S. Sharrard, and having opened a small, but select, lot of FINE JEWELRY AND WATCHES. I invite the public to give attention to the goods, the disinterested patronage heretofore extended to me, I hope to merit a continuance of the same. R. W. CHAPMAN. Jeweler and Clock Repairer promptly and substantially. Engraving executed in the best style. March 26, 1856. 1843

FURNITURE.
ZARING'S WAREHOUSES. N. B. ZARING announces to the public that he has opened, in the room formerly occupied by Geo. Moore, on Main street, a large assortment of new and beautiful FURNITURE. He has also on hand a select lot of Mattresses and Bedsteads. Considered by all who have examined them, as the best articles in use for the purposes for which they are designed. Terms. Mattress Coffins cash; Furniture on four months time, in use for five per cent extra cash. N. B. ZARING. 1846

